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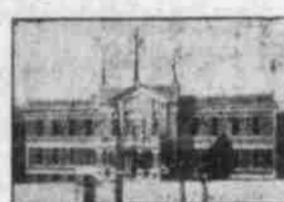
Big business has given the American people the most efficient telephone service at the lowest rates in the world.

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NEBRASKA TELEPHONE COMPANY



Deutsches Haus Offizielle Ankündigung

Sonntag Abend, den 27. September

Ball des Omaha Plattdeutschen Vereins

Größtes Ereignis des Jahres

Deutsche Tag-Feier

des Omaha Deutschen Verbandes

Samstag und Sonntag, 3. und 4. Oktober 1914

Alle Deutschen in Nebraska und Iowa sind freundlichst eingeladen. Es sollte eine deutsche Massenkundgebung werden. Deutsche heraus!

Al-Sar-Ben.

In den Tagen vom 30. September bis 4. Oktober finden hierzulst die unter dem Namen Al-Sar-Ben bekannten Herbstfestlichkeiten statt. Es bedarf wohl weiter keiner besonderen Hinweisung, daß die selben in großartiger Weise geplant worden sind und auch ausgeführt werden. Jeder Besucher kann sich darauf verlassen, daß er unvergleichlich Schönes zu sehen bekommen wird. Das diesjährige Programm ist zusammengefaßt wie folgt: 30. Sept. bis 4. Okt. Reunion der Nebraska Bioniers aus der Territorialzeit. 30. Sept. bis 10. Okt. Verkennung früherer Nebrasker in Omaha. Mittwoch Abend den 7. Oktober elektrische Parade, an welcher sich 20 Schauwagen beteiligen. Donnerstag Nachmittag den 8. Oktober, Parade der Brüderverein. Freitag Abend den 9. Oktober, Kronungsball. Der Schluss des Ganzes findet auf den starren Gründen mit einem großartigen Feuerwerk statt.

Kleine Stadtneugkeiten.

Herr Lucy Price von Cleveland, Ohio, eine der bedeutendsten Anti-Suffragetten des Landes, hielt am Dienstag Abend im Rathaus eine vorzüchliche Rede gegen das Frauenstimmrecht. Sie hatte eine zahlreiche Zuhörerschaft.

Baldit Brandes, der bekannte Wirth an der 10. Straße, wurde zum Großgebäckmeister ernannt, erlangte aber nach zweitägiger Dauer seinen Abschied. Jene 86, welche ihm für die Dauer seines Dienstes ausgestellt wurden, übernahm er Frau John Reel, Mutter mehrerer Kinder, deren Vater des Mordverdachtes angeklagt ist.

William Bogel, ein in der Nähe von Wall Lake wohnender Farmer, kam nach Omaha, um auf Abenteuer auszugehen. Das erste, was er tat, war, die beiden Polizisten Delahanty und Schmager zu attackieren; er wurde verknüpft und von einem Arzt in Behandlung genommen. Dienstag wurde er aus seiner Haft entlassen und hatte nichts Eiligeres zu thun, als mit dem Polizisten Wede anzubinden, dem er sofort zusetzte. Polizist Morgan kam diesem zu Hilfe. In seiner Wut verließte Wirth einen nach Bogel geführten Faustschlag und traf Morgan gegen das Kinn, daß dem Mann Sorgen und Sehnen verging. Wirth wurde wieder eingesperrt und der Polizeiorat hat ihn in Behandlung genommen.

Taufsagung.

Für die zahlreichen Beweise der Teilnahme beim Tode unseres Sohnes Fred Grieb, sowie für die zahlreichen Blumenspenden legen wir allen Verwandten, Freunden und Bekannten unserer innigsten Dank. August Grieb und Familie.

Roosevelt spricht in Lincoln.
Fordert die Progressiven auf, für
ihre Staats-Tidet einzutreten.

(Reprinted from the Omaha World-Herald, Sept. 9, 1914.)
The following is from an interview given to the Kansas City Star in London by Norman Angell, foremost English advocate of peace, who lectured last winter in the United States.

"What is America's role to be in the European crisis?" was the question.

There was a second of pondering, and then the answer came rapidly.

"America was never so favorably placed as now to play the leading role in the organized civilization of the world," he said. "It is the only great power left out of the turmoil, and its job probably will be to mediate. The time is not yet ripe for mediation. A definite proposal to mediate now might do more harm than good. But President Wilson has made a good start with the offer of the services of the government whenever the parties to the conflict see fit. The terms of peace are most likely to be signed in America.

"It is highly important, therefore, that America should not become partisans. There are signs in the newspapers already of a strong leaning toward England. The disposition should be guarded against most carefully.

Take your war news with salt.

Remember that the dispatches to the American newspapers come almost entirely from English and French sources since Germany is bottled up,

and therefore bear the French and English bias. You get nothing from the German point of view, and, consequently, in America as in England, it may seem that Germany is entirely at fault. She is not. The war is everybody's fault—and nobody's fault.

Naturally, herself, Germany has stayed out of it. The fault is that our civilization is not yet so organized that our actions conform to our intentions.

"Germany may be the culprit... I think not. But she may be, in either case, it is very certain that sixty-odd millions of intelligent people who live there believe she is not. Take even the socialists, the most extreme pacifists. When the chancellor appealed in the Reichstag for support for the war, they applauded to the last man.

"Russia, you see, appears in Germany to be a very real menace. And

it hasn't been at any pains to change that impression. Last spring an increase of 600,000 men was voted for its already enormous army, effective this fall. Germany couldn't see what that was for, unless for aggression. It confirmed the German suspicion that the Slave has decided it was time for Slav supremacy in Europe. And the military party in Germany argued that if the German army was ever ready to meet the Russians on anything like equal terms, it must do it before that increase in the Russian army this fall.

Consider the high average intelligence in Germany the illiteracy in Russia, where, of a population of 170,000,000, fewer than 20,000,000 can read or write, and you can understand why it is that the Germans believe God is on their side in a struggle for their civilization.

"In spite of its pressing fear of Russia, there are good reasons for saying dogmatically that Germany did not want the war to come when it did. For on this being a very considerable part of its navy was in the Far East, practically useless. For another, its crops, which might have been harvested inside of three weeks—for Germany very important munitions of war—are now rotting in the fields, and Germany is in danger of famine within two months. Moreover, the military party, the Junkers, are the farmers. Their influence would naturally be toward waiting for the harvest.

"I have just been piecing together the story of the starting of the war as presented in the White Paper issued by the British government and in that issued by the German government. The diplomatic correspondence reprinted there shows Germany in a better light than has been allowed her in

the heaten party, whichever it is, is not forced into humiliating terms.

If Germany or England were crushed, it would be a disaster to the whole world. But neither people can be crushed by such means. Look at the Germans in Napoleon's time, beaten, their country dismembered. The disaster simply stiffened their military spirit. From that beaten people came the armies that whipped the French in 1870. Crushing terms were imposed again—and what have we now?

"The danger is in attempting to crush out a nation. If humiliating terms are imposed on Germany, 'revanche' will become its motto in turn as it has been that of France. Europe will be worse off than ever for a solution of its armament problem, and more wars will be waiting. The role of the United States should be to insist that civilization will not stand for these foolhardy attempts to break up nationalities through war."

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